ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N.; TSYURUPA, I.G.

Forms and conditions of the migration of substances in soil profile. Pochvovedenie no.8:1-12 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Soil formation)
(Soils--Composition)

TSYURUPA, I.G.

Separation of free (nonsilicate) iron and aluminum from soils and clays. Pochvovedenie no.4:96-106 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soils—Iron content) (Soils—Aluminum content)
(Clay—Analysis)

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24608

Author : Tsyurupa, I. G.
Inst : Soil Institute AS USSR.
Title : Effect of the Crystallization Degree of Iron Compounds on Their Solubility.

Orig Pub : Tr. Pochv. in-ta AN SSSR, 1958, 53, 113-130

Abstract : The quantity of abstracted Fe, diluted by acids, gives an idea of the crystallization degree of its compounds in soils. Natural compounds of Fe, depending upon their solubility in mineral acids, are subdivided into several groups: (1) stable minerals of the Fe oxide and hydroxide groups (incapable of serving as

Card : 1/4

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24608

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : a source of free Fe accumulation in soils); (2) comparatively stable secondary formations (limonite, bauxite) - the clayey minerals, ferri-halloysite, nontronite - belong to this group; (3) soluble clayey minerals (for instance, biotite) and secondary soil formations (the latter are capable of serving as a source of free Fe accumulation in the soil). It is indicated that

Card : 2/4

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24608

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : at a prolonged action of acid solutions (particularly, under reducing conditions), Fe is extracted even from the most stable minerals. The action of Tamm's reaction on various Fe compounds is determined, on the whole, not by the crystallization degree, but by the composition of these compounds. Thus, Tamm's reagent extracts comparatively a great deal of Fe

Card : 3/4

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24608

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : from the alluvial horizons of podzol soils, but has almost no action on the amorphous Fe hydroxide. H_2S acts less energetically on Fe compounds than 1 n. H_2SO_4. -- N. I. Bazilevich

Card : 4/4

TSYURUPA, I.O.

How the degree of crystallization in iron compounds affects their solubility. Trudy pochv. inst. 53:113-132 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Minerals in soil) (Iron crystals)

TSYURUPA, I.G.

Stickiness and swelling of soils and alluvial deposits in the Kura-Aras Lowland. Trudy Pochv. inst. 52:220-248 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Kura-Aras Lowland--Soils)

TSYURUPA, I.I., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, I.M., inzh.

Constructing small bridges with frame-type piers. Transp.stroi. 7 no.8:26-27 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Bridges, Concrete)

TSYUKUPA, Ivan Iosifovich, inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, Igor' Mikhaylovich, inzh.; DOBSHITS, M.L., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Engineering equipment for screw piles] Inzhenernye sooruzheniia na vintovykh svaiakh. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958, 77 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Piling (Civil engineering))

TSYURUPA, I.I., inzhener; CHISTYAKOV, I.M.

Building foundations for industrial trestles on screw piles.
Stroi.prom. 32.no.7:31-33 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Trestles) (Pile driving)

TSYURUPA, I.I., inzh; MISHIN, Ye.M., inzh.

Calculation of pile foundations for deep-sea moorings. Transp. stroi. 14 no.9:48-49 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TSYURUPA, I.I., inzhener; CHISTYAKOV, I.M., inzhener.

Building a bridge on screw shell piles. Transp. strei. 5 no.9: 3-8 N '55. (Piling (Civil engineering)) (MLRA 9:2)

TSYURUPA, M.G.; PESHKOVA, V.M.

Beginnings and development of photometric methods of analysis. Report No.3: Development of colorimetry in the first half of the 19th century. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz., khim. no.6:210-214 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Colorimetry)

TSYULUPA, M.G.

Works of Russian scientists of the end of 19th - beginning of 20th century on spectrophotometry. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: 76-79 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

PESHKOVA, V.M.; TSYURUPA, M.G.

Origin and development of photometric methods of analysis. Report No.2: Discovery of the fundamental law of light absorption. Work of Bouger and Lambert. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat., mekh.astron.fiz., khim. 14 no.4:215-220 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Photometry) (Chemistry, Analytic)

PESHKOVA, V.M.; TSYURUPA, M.G.

Development and improvement of photometric analytical methods. Report No. 4. A. Beer's work leading to the establishment of the relationship between the intensity of the light absorbed by solutions of colored salts and the concentration of these solutions. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.6:58-61 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Absorption of light)

ALIMARIN, I.P.; TSYURUPA, M.G.

M.V.Lomonosov and analytical chemistry. Vop.ist.est.i tekh. no.12:51-61 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)
(Chemistry, Analytic)

USSR/General Problems.

A-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1957, 33371

Author : Tsyurupa, M.G.
Inst :
Title : From the History of Inorganic Analysis in Russia to the end of the XVII-th Century. Report I. Methods of testing used in Russia in the epoch of Landecraft Industry (up to the beginning of the XVIII Century). Report II. Development of Methods in Russia in the period of the Capitalistic Manufacture (beginning of the XVIII century). Report III. The Emergence of Scientific Methods of Analysis in the Petersburgh Academy of Sciences (the middle of the XVIII-th century). Report IV. The State of Testing Analysis in Russia in the End of the XVIII Century. Report V. Analytical Methods of Inorganic Compounds in Russia in the End of the XVII-th Century.

Orig Pub : V. Sb.: Methody analiza redkikh i tavetnykh metallov. M., MGU, 1956, 117-127; 129-138; 139-151; 153-164; 165-175.

Abstract : Bibliography, 116 references.
Card 1/1

FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.; TSYURUPA, M.G.

Hess' works in the field of inorganic analysis. Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.3:82-85 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Chemistry, Analytical) (Gess, German Ivanovich, 1802-1850)

TSYURUPA, M.G.; PESHKOVA, V.M.

Origin and development of photometric methods of analysis. Report No.1: Origin and development of colorimetry and nephelometry as methods for the analysis of inorganic substances (beginning of the 19th century). Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. 13 no.6:165-170 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Colorimetry) (Nephelometric analysis)

TSYURUPA, M.G.; PESHKOVA, V.M.

Origin and development of photometric methods of analysis.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 19 no.1:60-64 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

AUTHORS: Tsyurupa, M. G., Peshkova, V. M. SOV/55-58-6-21/31

TITLE: Origin and Evolution of the Photometrical Methods of Analysis. Communication I. Origin and Evolution of Colorimetry and Nephelometry as Methods for the Analysis of Inorganic Substances (Beginning of the 19th Century) (Vozniknoveniye i razvitiye fotometricheskikh metodov analiza. Soobshcheniye I. Voznikoveniye i razvitiye kolorimetrii i nefelometrii kak metodov analiza neorganicheskikh veshchestv (nachalo XIX v.))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 6, pp 165 - 170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an historical survey on the evolution of colorimetry and nephelometry, beginning at the origins (Plinius Secundus 23-79, Ar-Razi 865-925) and gathering the statements of various chemists of the past centuries, which are in one way or another connected with the methods under consideration (Refs 1-16). From among the Russian scientists G. Shober, G. Remus, and L. Blyumentrost are mentioned, who at the beginning of the 18th century had specialized in the analysis of mineral waters, and also M. V. Lomonosov, who lived from 1711-1765. Even towards the end of the 18th century many reactions were employed

Card 1/2

Origin and Evolution of the Photometrical Methods of Analysis. Communication I. Origin and Evolution of Colorimetry and Nephelometry as Methods for the Analysis of Inorganic Substances (Beginning of the 19th Century)

SOV/55-58-6-21/31

in gravimetry which lend themselves advantageously also to the colorimetric and the nephelometric methods. Summarizing the work done until the beginning of the 19th century in the field of colorimetry, it is stated that colorimetric investigations were then used for the solution of qualitative problems only. Also the physical work done in the field of light and of the coloring substances is briefly outlined from the historical viewpoint. In this connection the discovery of the absorption law was ascribed to P. Buger in the year 1729, 31 years before Lambert. Concerning physical work the following statements are made: All the theoretical work done in the field of optics and photometry, up to the beginning of the 19th century, cannot be considered as a foundation of the methods of colorimetric analysis. The theoretical foundation was not laid before the 19th century. There are 20 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair for Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1958

TSYURUPA, M. G. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Basic stages of the development of inorganic analysis in Russia before the sixties of the 19th century." Mos, 1957. 18 pp 21 cm. (Mos State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov. Chem Faculty, Chair of Analytic Chemistry), 100 copies (KL, 14- 57, 85)

SOV/137-57-10-18560

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tsyurupa, M.G.

TITLE: Pages from the History of Inorganic Analysis in Russia Prior to the End of the 18th Century (Iz istorii neorganicheskogo analiza v Rossii do kontsa XVIII veka)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metody analiza redkikh i tsvetn. metallov. Moscow, MGU, 1956, pp 117-127

ABSTRACT: A review. Bibliography: 111 references.

P.N.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-8-18100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 270 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsyurupa, ~~M. G.,~~ Alimarin, I. P.

TITLE: Works of Russian Scientists of the First Half of the XIX Century on the Analytical Chemistry of Platinum and Metals of the Platinum Group (Raboty russkikh uchenykh pervoy poloviny XIX veka po analiticheskoy khimii platiny i platinovykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. istorii yestestvozn. i tekhn. Nr 5. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 56-65

ABSTRACT: A historical review of the works on the analysis of Pt ores and the separated metals of the Pt group. The research work of Klaus relative to his discovery of Ru is described in detail.

Z. G.

1. Platinum ores—Chemical analysis
2. Scientific research—USSR

Card 1/1

FIGUROVSKIY, N.A.; TSYURUPA, M.G.

Development of technical analysis of inorganic substances in Russia in the first half of the 19th century. Trudy inst. ist. est. i tekh. 18:3-20 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Chemistry, Analytical)

TSYURUPA, M.G.; ALIMARIN, I.P.

Works of Russian scientists of the first half of the 19th century on the analytical chemistry of platinum and metals of the platinum group. Vop.ist.est. i tekh. no.5:56-65 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Platinum group)

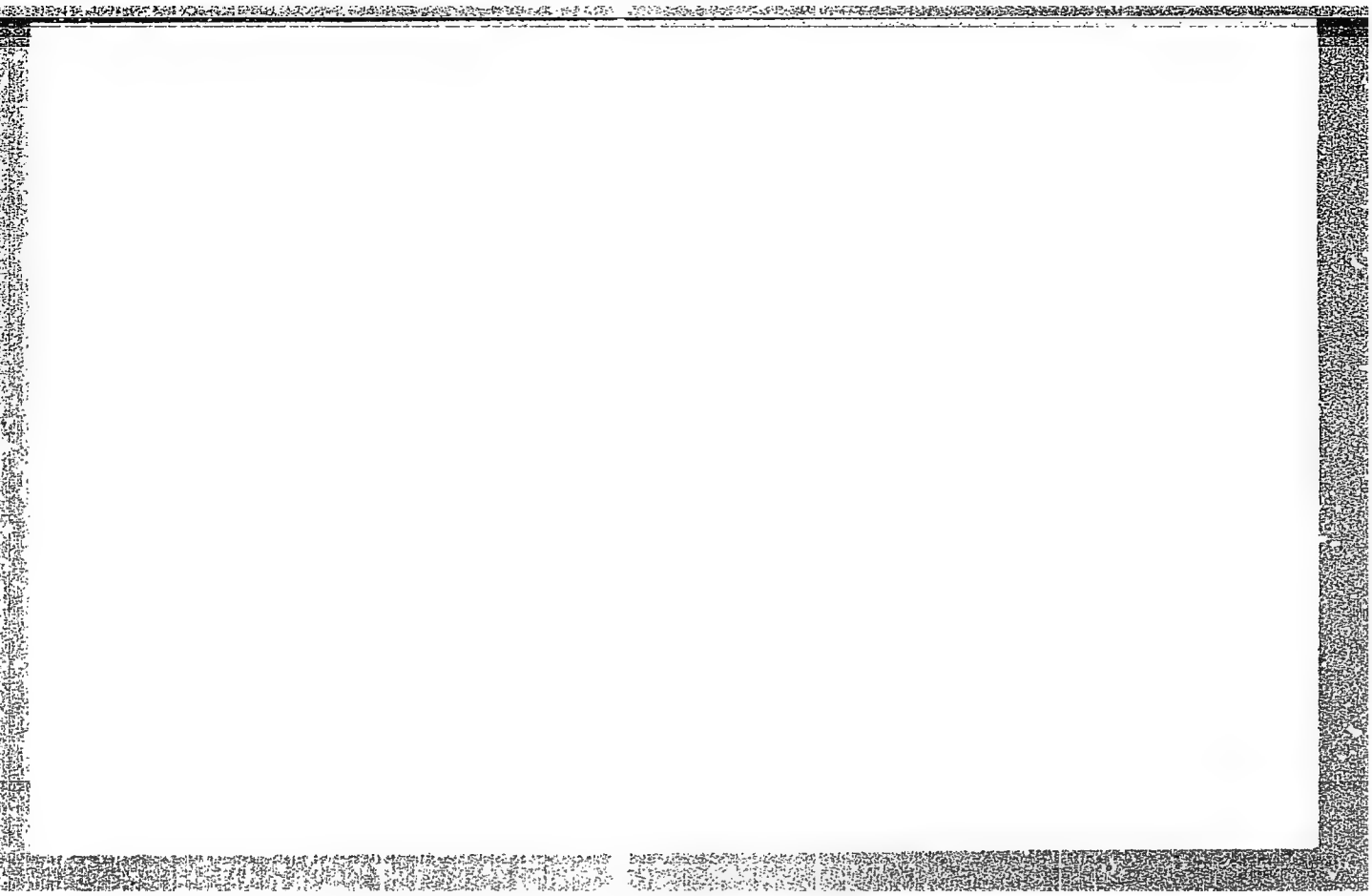
TSYURUPA, M.G.; ALIMARIN, I.P.

D.I.Mendeleyev and analytical chemistry: on the 50th anniversary of his death. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.1:117-119 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Alimarin).
(Chemistry, Analytical)
(Mendeleev, Dimitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)

TSYVKIN, M.V., kand. med. nauk

Technique for the pneumographic examination of the posterior cranial fossa. Vop. neirokhir. 28 no.2:47-48 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 18:2)



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CHUPEYEV, M.A.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; TSYURUPA, N.N.

Centrifugal method for the dispersion analysis of pigments and paint systems. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:47-50 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti i Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

TSYURUPA, N.N.

32-2-22/60

AUTHORS: Tsyurupa, N. N., Shutova, A. I.

TITLE: Dispersion Analysis of Highly Disperse Powders With the Help of an Ultra-Centrifuge (Dispersionnyy analiz vysokodispersnykh poroshkov s pomoshch'yu supertsentrifugi)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 185 - 187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This method is based on the measurement of the concentration of a suspension (previous to and after centrifuging), because the concentration modifies with the supply velocity of the suspension to the roter of the centrifuge. At the same time, the critical radius of the particles in the suspension is modified. Formulae are given for the computation of the results, as well as of the critical radius, which take into account the data of the centrifuge, the supply velocity etc. The sedimentation curve, which was obtained indirectly by a variation of the supply velocity, is computed according to the formula:

Card 1/2

32-2-22/60

Dispersion Analysis of Highly Disperse Powders With the Help of an Ultra-Centrifuge

$$Q = Q_m \cdot \frac{\tau}{\tau + \tau_o}$$

Q denoting the amount of sedimented substance at the walls of the rotor in %, τ_o the time of sedimentation, Q_m and τ constants. The blue and the red phthalocyanine pigment was investigated according to this method and the results were compiled in a table. Sedimentation analyses were conducted parallel with an ordinary centrifuge, and coinciding results were obtained. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

(Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Powders-Dispersion analysis

TSYURUPA, N.N.

Distribution curves of a powder according to particle size. Khim. prom. no.3:185-190 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Sedimentation analysis)

SHEMYAKIN, F.M.; MITSELOVSKIY, E.S.; ROMANOV, D.V.; TSYURUPA, M.N., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chromatographic analysis; introduction to theory and practice] Khromatograficheskiy analiz; vvedenie v teorii i praktiki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1955. 207 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:3)
(Chromatographic analysis)

TSYURUPA, N.N.; TEREKHOVA, A.I.

Types of disperse systems and their classification. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1770-1773 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

ZELTYN', V.M.; SHIKANOV, A.N.; TSYURUPA, N.N.

Investigating the wettability of pigments by the method of determining the rate of their impregnation with linseed oil. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.4:35-37 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.

SHUTOVA, A.I.; TSYURUPA, N.N.

Determining the drgree of hydrophilism of silica powders during thermal processing by the speed of impregnation and the change of heat of wetting. Trudy MKHIT no.27:260-265 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Silica) (Hydration)

SHUTOVA, A.I.; TSYURUPA, N.N.

Changes of the electrokinetic potential of powder suspensions as characteristics of their degree of hydrophilic nature. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:694 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Suspensions (Chemistry)--Electric properties)

20511

S/064/61/000/003/006/009
B101/B203

11.2320 also 2915

AUTHOR: Tsyurupa, N. N.

TITLE: Determination of the distribution curve for the particle size in powders

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1961, 37-42

TEXT: The author attempts to find the distribution curve for the particle size of powders on the basis of data obtained by sedimentation or centrifuging. As the graphic differentiation of the distribution function $F = dQ_o/dr$ (dQ_o = percentage of the fraction of the particle size dr) is inaccurate, the author describes an analytical method for drawing the tangent. $Q_o = Q - \tau\, dQ/d\tau$ (2) is written down for the tangent. For Q, the amount of powder deposited from the suspension in the time τ, the following is put down: $Q = Q_m\tau/(\tau + \tau_o)$. Q_m is a constant of the dimension of a quantity, $\tau_o = \tau$ at $Q = Q_m/2$. Differentiation of (2), therefore, gives

$$Q_o = Q_m\left[\tau/(\tau+\tau_o)\right]^2.$$

Card 1/5

Determination of the distribution ...

By means of Stokes' theorem $r^2 = Kh/\tau$ (1) (r = particle radius, K = const, h = height of sedimentation, τ = time of sedimentation), τ is eliminated, r^2 is set equal to ρ, further $\tau/(\tau + \tau_o) = \rho_o/(\rho + \rho_o) = \mathcal{L}$, and the equation for the integral distribution is written down: $Q_o = Q_m \mathcal{L}^2 = Q_m \left[\rho_o/(\rho + \rho_o)\right]^2$ (4). Differentiation with respect to r gives the equation for the distribution curve $F = (4Q_m/100)\rho_o^2\left[r/(\rho + \rho_o)^3\right]$ (5). It follows from (5) that a disperse system is not a random mixture of particles, but is characterized by the constants Q_m and $\rho_o = r_o^2$, and follows strict mathematical rules. The calculation of these constants is the real task. The author puts $Q = P/P_{fin}$; $Q_m = 100P_m/P_{fin}$; where P_{fin} is the quantity of fully deposited powder at the time τ_{fin}. The equation $P_{fin} = (\pi R^2 hc/100)(\gamma - \gamma_o)/\gamma$ (7), where R = radius of the sedimentation balance pan, h = height of sedimentation, c = concentration of the solid phase = mg of powder in 100 ml of liquid, γ = density of the solid phase,

ρ_0 = density of the liquid phase, often gives exaggerated values. Therefore, the correction $(\rho - \rho_0)/\rho = \omega$ is determined by weighing the powder in air (G_0) and in the liquid (G). $(\rho - \rho_0)/\rho = G/G_0 = \omega$ (8). Substitution of the Q values by the corresponding P values in (3) gives $P = P_m \mathfrak{x}/(\mathfrak{x}+\mathfrak{x}_0)$ (9). This equation can be linearly represented: $\mathfrak{x}/P = \mathfrak{x}_0/P_m + \mathfrak{x}/P_m$ (10) in the coordinates $\mathfrak{x}_0/P = \theta$ and $\mathfrak{x}$. Graphic determination of P_m leads to errors so that the method of least squares has to be applied. A simplification of the distribution function (5) is indicated. Substitution of ρ by $\rho = \rho_0(1-\alpha)/\alpha$ (11) gives $F = (4Q_m/100r_0)\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}$ (12). $\alpha^2\sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}$ is set equal to ξ, and $4Q_m/100r_0$ equal to A, and $F = A\xi$ (13) is obtained. Table 2 gives the values of ξ for $\alpha = 0.1$ to $\alpha = 0.99$. At $\alpha = 0.835$, ξ passes a maximum (0.260). For calculating the three basic radii, the following data are given: the radius r_{lim} of the smallest particle is

$$r_{lim} = r_0 \sqrt{\sqrt{Q_m/10}-1} \quad (14);$$

the radius r_{mp} of the most probable particle is $r_{mp} = r_o/2.24$ (15); and the radius r_{max} of the largest particleis $r_{max} = 6.7r_{mp} = 3r_o$ (16). $\sigma = 3/\sqrt{\sqrt{q_m/10} - 1}$ (17) holds for the degree σ of polydispersity $\sigma = r_{max}/r_{lim}$. Some practical hints are given for conducting the sedimentation analysis. In the case of dispersities between 1 and 1.5μ, the centrifuging method developed by the kafedra kolloidnoy khimii (Department of Colloid Chemistry) of the author's association should be preferred. The mathematical relations indicated also hold for brine, emulsions, dust, fog, and foam. By means of an ultracentrifuge, their validity was also confirmed for the molecular weights of proteins. Starodubtsev and N. A. Favorskiy are mentioned. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

20511

S/064/61/000/003/006/009
B101/B203

Determination of the distribution ...

0,10	0,003	0,20	0,016	0,30	0,041	0,40	0,079	0,50	0,125	0 60	0,177	0,70	0,225	0,80
0,11	0,004	0,21	0,018	0,31	0,045	0,41	0,083	0,51	0,130	0,61	0,182	0,71	0,226	0,81
0,12	0,005	0,22	0,020	0,32	0,048	0,42	0,087	0,52	0,135	0,62	0,186	0,72	0,234	0,82
0,13	0,006	0,23	0,022	0,33	0,051	0,43	0,091	0,53	0,140	0,63	0,191	0,73	0,238	0,835
0,14	0,007	0,24	0,024	0,34	0,055	0,44	0,095	0,54	0,145	0,64	0,195	0,74	0 239	0,84
0,15	0,008	0,25	0,027	0,35	0,058	0,45	0,100	0,55	0,155	0,65	0,200	0,75	0,242	0,85
0,16	0,010	0,26	0,030	0,36	0,062	0,46	0,105	0,56	0,156	0,66	0,204	0,76	0,247	0,86
0,17	0,011	0,27	0,033	0,37	0,066	0,47	0,110	0,57	0,161	0,67	0,209	0,77	0,250	0,87
0,18	0,013	0,28	0,036	0,38	0,071	0,48	0,115	0,58	0,166	0,68	0,213	0,78	0,253	0,88
0,19	0,014	0,29	0,039	0,39	0,076	0,49	0,120	0,59	0,172	0,69	0,218	0,79	0,254	0,89

0,256	0,90	0,243
0,257	0,91	0,236
0,259	0,92	0,231
0,260	0,93	0,220
0,258	0,94	0,212
0,257	0,95	0,196
0,256	0,96	0,180
0,253	0,97	0,158
0,250	0,98	0,134
0,246	0,99	0,97

Table 2

Card 5/5

TSYURUPA, N.N.; ZHELEZNAYA, M.V.

Sedimentation analysis of highly dispersed suspensions.
Khim.prom. no.5:360-364 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

(Sedimentation analysis)

BORISENKO, S.G., prof.; TUBOL'TSEV, V.M., inzh.; GALUSHKO, P.Ya., dotsent

Comparison of the results of studying stresses around workings by the photoelastic method and by actual measurement. Ugol' 39 no.2: 19-21 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Borisenko, Tubol'tsev).
2. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Galushko).

VLK,J.; TUCEK, S.

The formation of acetylcholine in isolated heart auricles of ahite rats and guinea-pigs. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13 no.3: 310-314 '64.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen.

FRONESCU, Edgar, dr.; TUDOR, Rodica, chim.

Burstein's beta-lipoprotein precipitation test. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 10-no.5:569-573 My'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului de adulti "Grivita Rosie" I.M.F. [Institutul medico-farmaceutic] si Policlinica X, Bucuresti.

BALLIF,L.; UNGUREANU, E.; ROMANESCO,C.; TUDOSE, Marilena; POSTELNICO, C.; ILIES, Alexandrina.

Thirty years of activity of the Malatiotherapy Center in Socola, Iasi. Collective review of the research of recent years. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.4:987-996 S-D'63

1. Travail du Centre de malatiotherapie Socola - Jassy.

TSYRUPA, N.N.; SHUTOVA, A.I.

Dispersion analysis of highly dispersed powders utilizing supercentrifuges. Zav.lab. 24 no.2:185-187 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Particle size determination)
(Centrifuges)

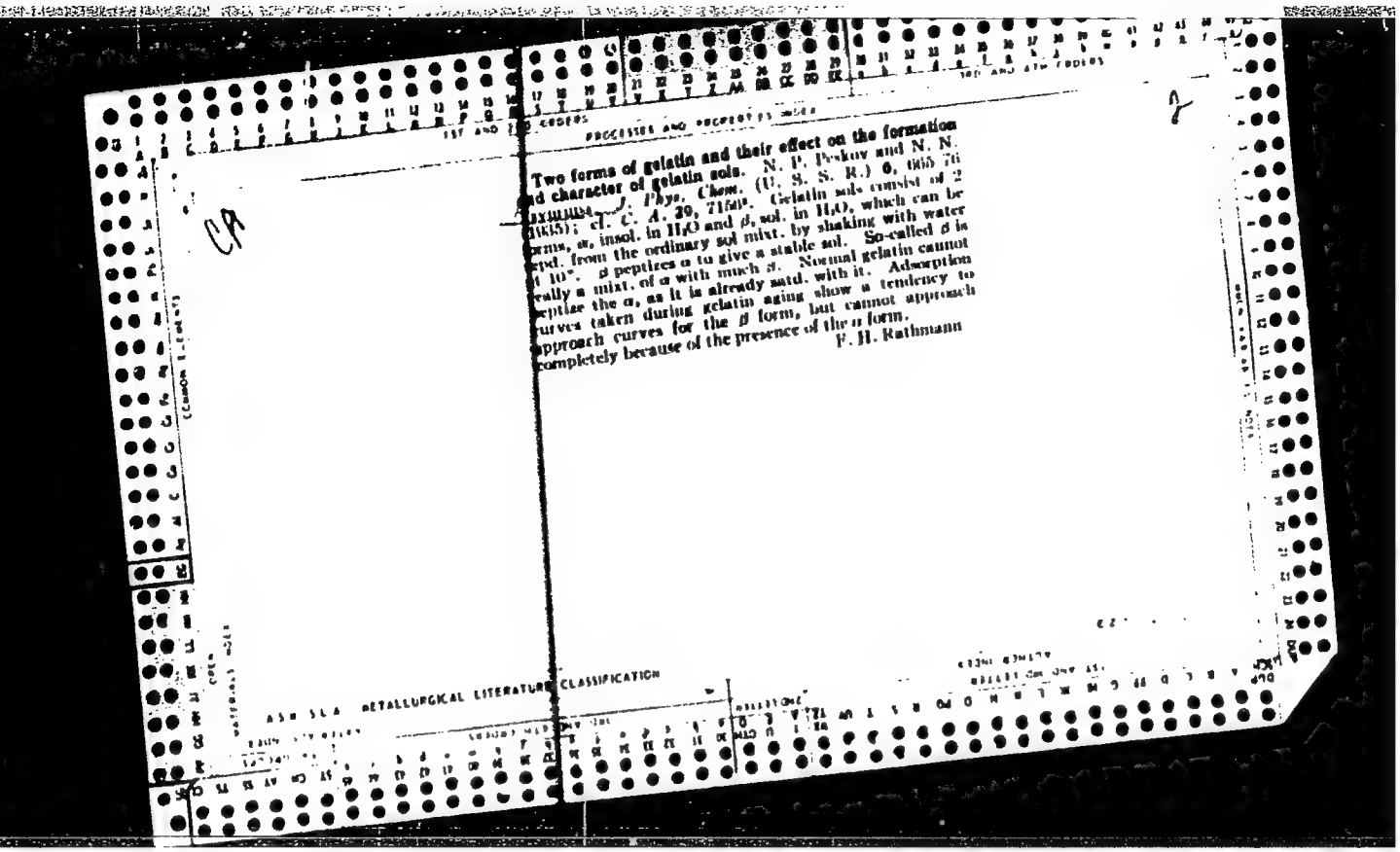
TSYURUPA, N. N.

20760. Tsyurupa, N. N. Ideyno-vospitatel'noye znacheniye prepodavaniya obshchen-auchnykh distsiplin. (Kitogam Vsesoyuz. Metod. Soveshchaniya Khim. -tekh nol. vuzov.) Vestnik vyssh. shkoly, 1949, No. 6, s. 14-19.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

TSYURUPA, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.

[Laboratory work in colloid chemistry] Praktikum po kolloidnoi khimii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 17:4)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Two forms of gelatin and their effect on the formation and character of gelatin sols. N. P. Peskov and N. N. [illegible]. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **0**, 666 76 (1935); cf. *C. A.* **29**, 7150. Gelatin sols consist of 2 forms, α, insol. in H_2O and β, sol. in H_2O, which can be sepd. from the ordinary sol mixt. by shaking with water at 10°. β peptizes α to give a stable sol. So-called β is really a mixt. of α with much β. Normal gelatin cannot peptize the α, as it is already satd. with it. Adsorption curves taken during gelatin aging show a tendency to approach curves for the β form, but cannot approach completely because of the presence of the α form.
P. H. Ruthmann

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TSYURUPA P.V.

132-58-5-8/14

AUTHORS: Bochever, F.M., (VODGEO), and Tsyurupa, P.V. (GOSGORKhIM-PROYEKT)

TITLE: The Forecast of Higher and Lower Subsurface Water Levels Caused by the Draining of Useful Mineral Deposits (Prognoz pritoka i snizheniya urovney podzemnykh vod pri osushenii mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 5, pp 45-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using the example of the Razdol'sk sulphur deposit, situated south of L'vov, the authors describe the method of calculating the volume of underground water to be pumped out to lower the level of this water enough to exploit the deposit. A formula by which these calculations can be made is given. There are 2 tables, 4 graphs, and 6 references, of which 5 are Soviet and 1 American.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

TSYURUPA, Ye.

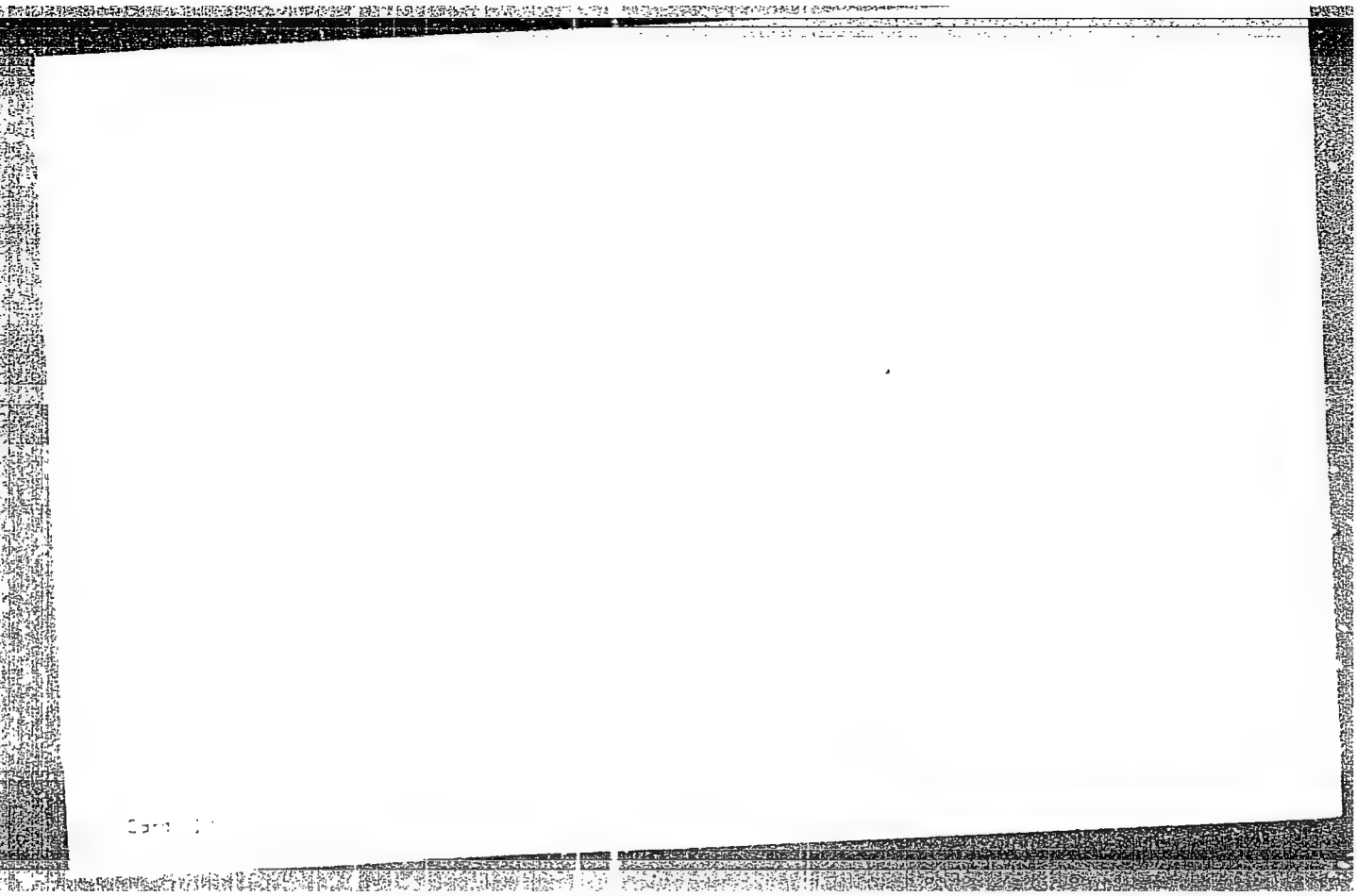
Great Britain - Social Conditions

Envoys of a peaceful country. Rabotnitsa 30 No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

TSYUTSYURA, A.A., inzh.

Testing of the high-speed RSVD-40 rubber compound mixer. Khim. mashinostr. no.1:6-9 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)



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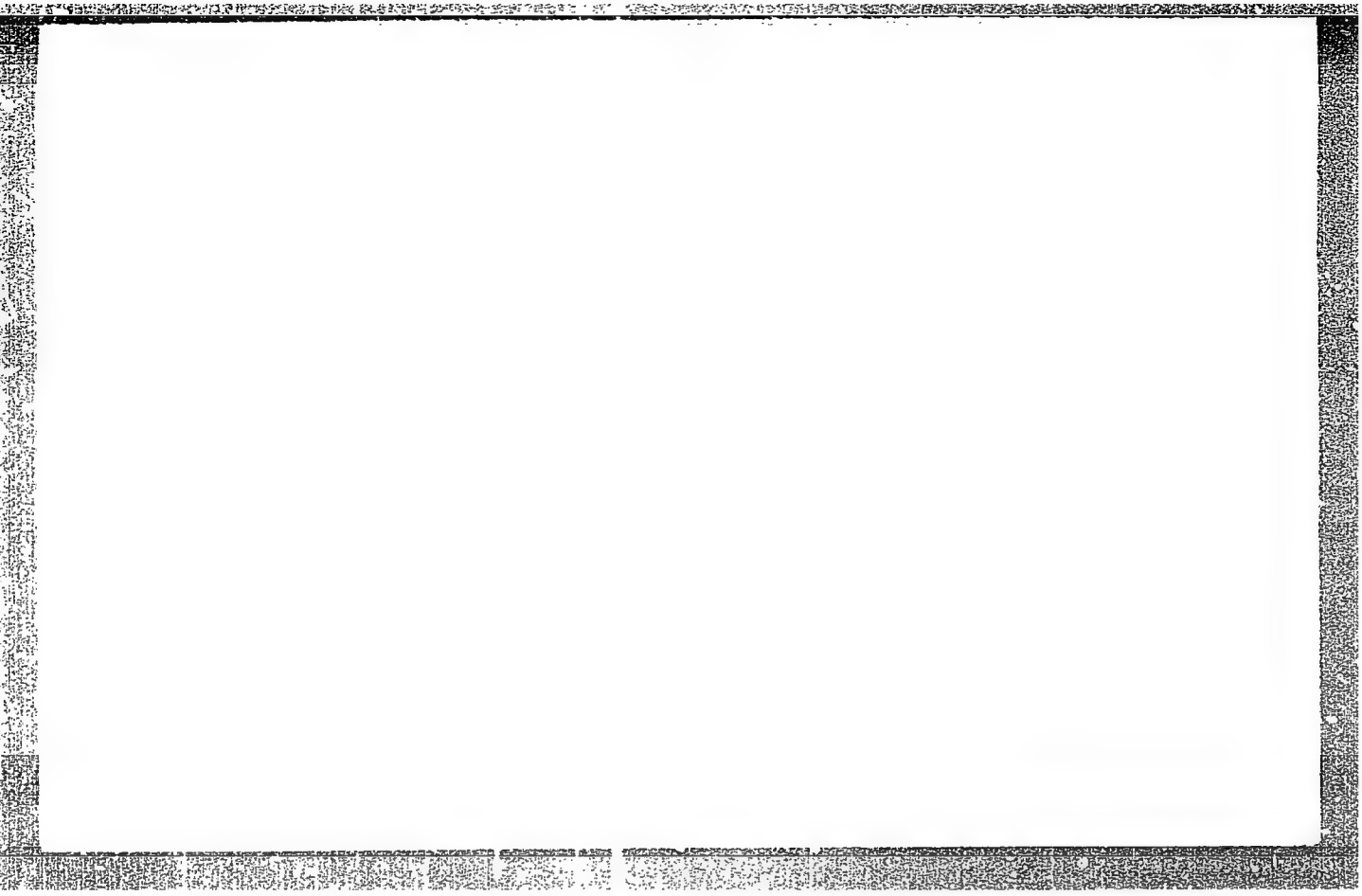

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L 04113-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP5020693 UR/0185/65/010/008/0915/0917

AUTHOR: Shneyder, A. D.; Tsyutsyura, D. I.; Makarenko, V. V. Hryhorovych, H. M.

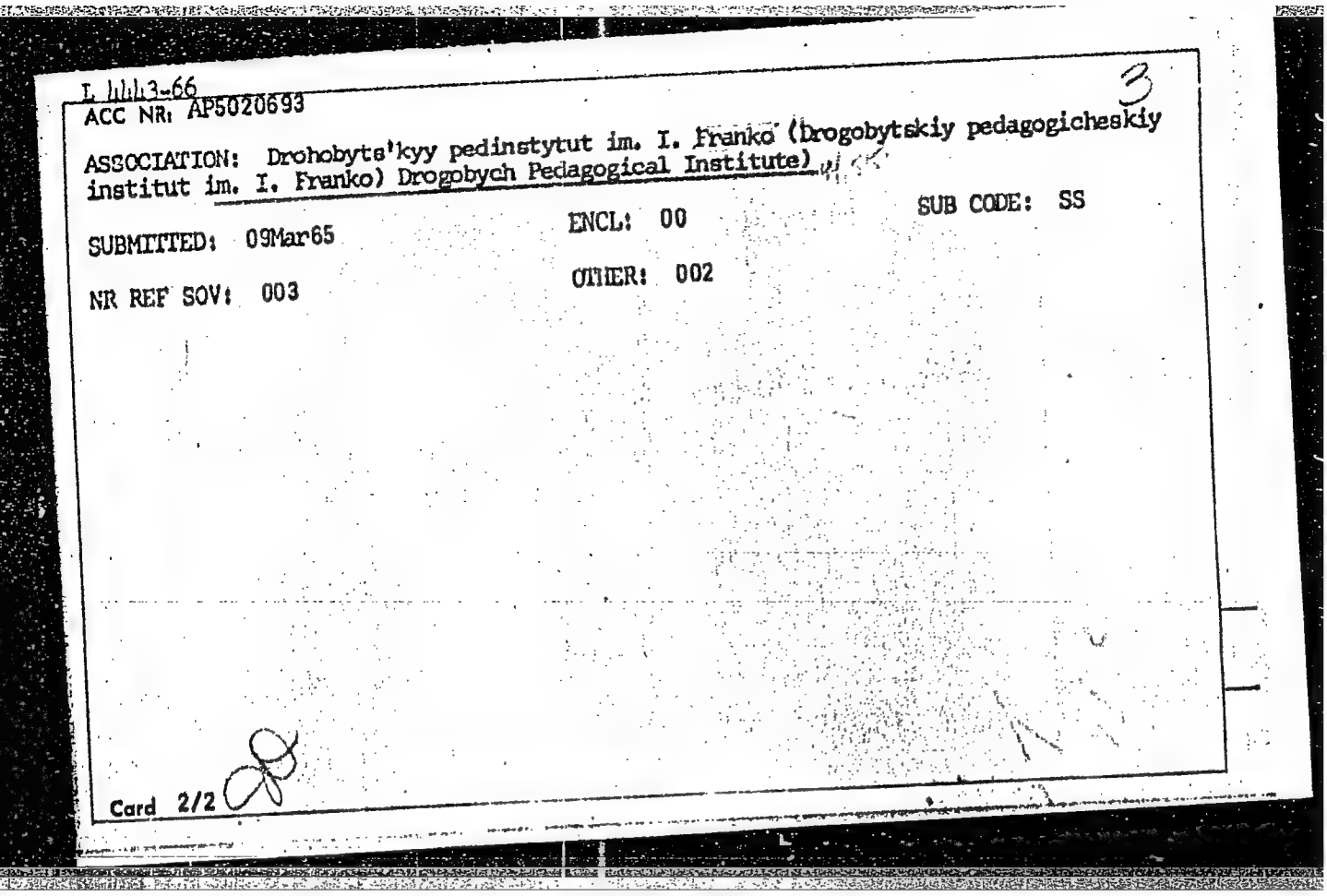
TITLE: Some electrical and photoelectric properties of the HgTe-ZnTe system

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 915-917

TOPIC TAGS: zinc compound, mercury compound, telluride, Hall coefficient, electric conductivity, temperature dependence, thermoelectric power

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the Hall coefficient (R) and the conductivity (σ) of HgTe and of several solid solutions of HgTe-ZnTe with small content of ZnTe have been investigated, using samples cut out from homogeneous regions of HgTe-ZnTe nonporous castings. The carrier concentrations at room temperature varied between 6×10^{16} and 2×10^{17} cm^{-3}. The temperature dependence of the Hall coefficients of three types of the samples is typical of hole semiconductors with large mobility ratios. The curves indicate intrinsic conductivity. The temperature dependence of the thermoelectric power indicates that at a sufficiently low temperature the Hall coefficient changes sign. The electron mobility at 78K has been determined from data on the intrinsic conductivity. A value $R\sigma = 66000$ cm^2/V-sec was obtained for an ordinary sample. The width of the forbidden band increases practically linearly with increasing ZnTe content. The kinetic behavior of the photoconductivity is complex, with long-lasting components predominating. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2



L 4443-66
ACC NR: AP5020693

ASSOCIATION: Drohobyts'kyy pedinstytut im. I. Franko (Drogobytskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. I. Franko) Drogobych Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TSYVENKOVA, T.V.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; IVANOVA, Z.I.

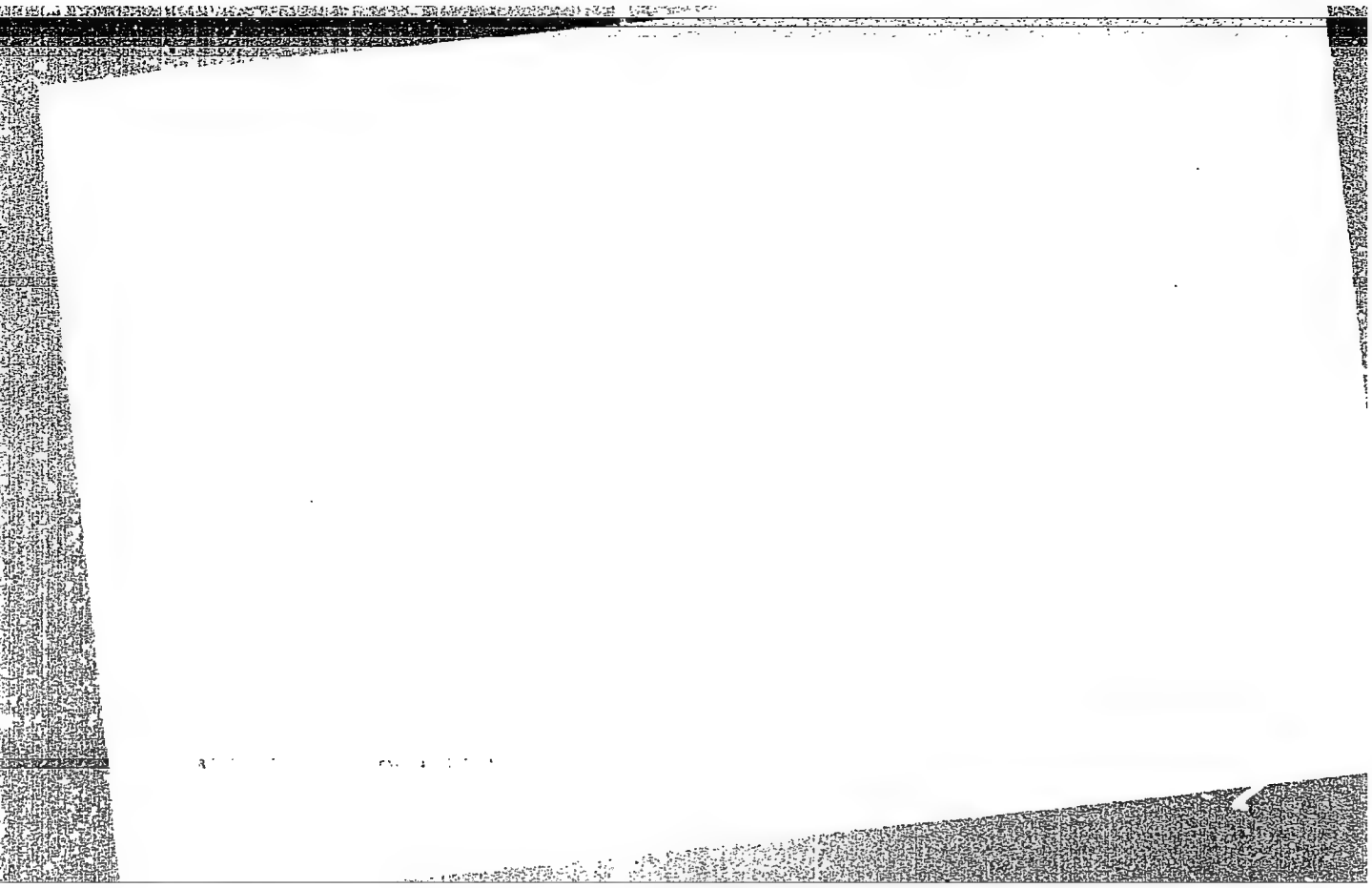
Electrolytic separation of nickel from solutions containing thorium salts. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.10:1222-1227 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rostov State University.

IVANOVA, Z.I.; TSYVENKOVA, T.V.; KOVALENKO, P.N.

Spectrographic determination of zirconium in solutions when analyzing nickel and its alloys. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.7: 755-758 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Zirconium—Spectra) (Nickel alloys—Analysis)



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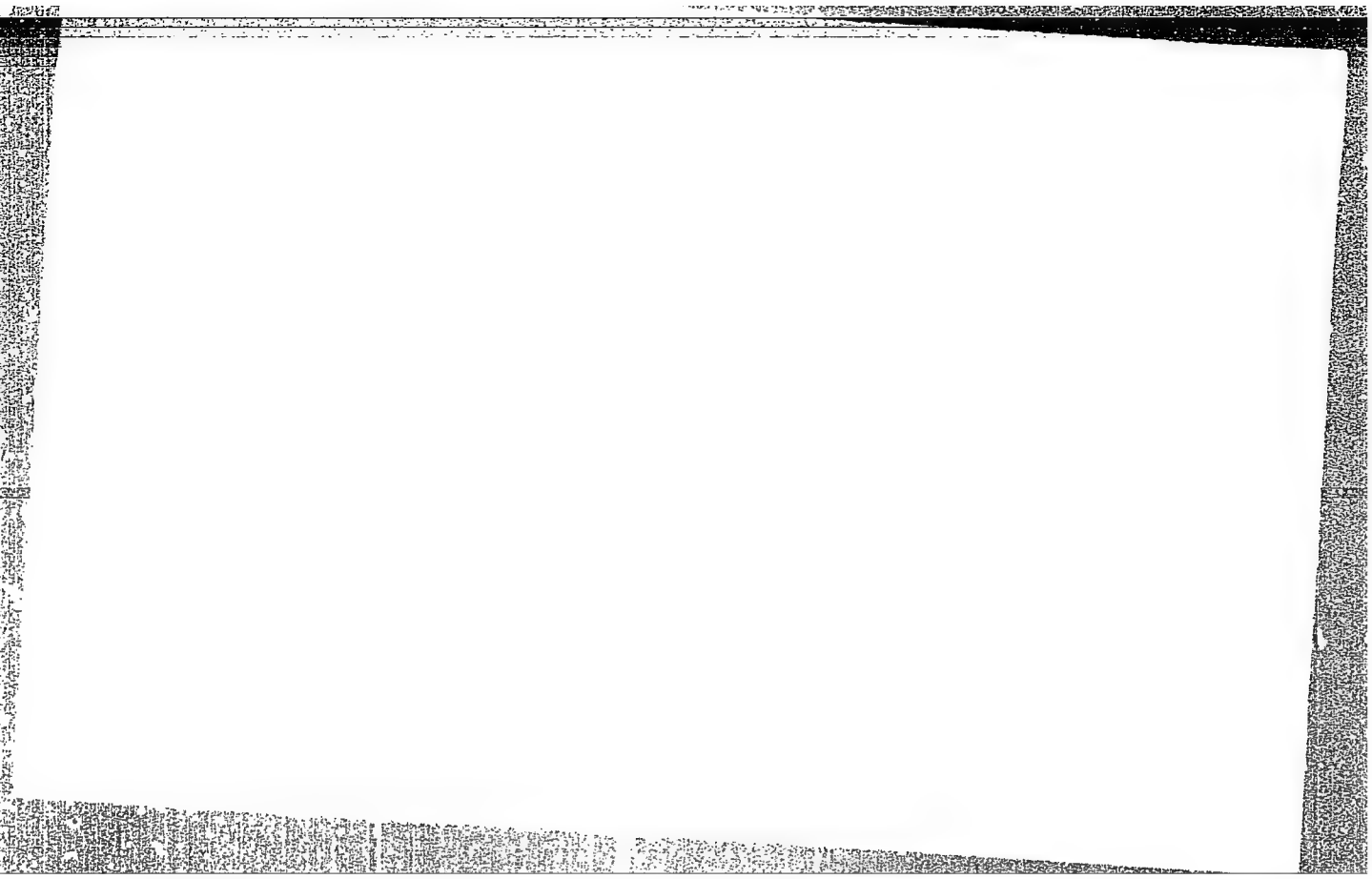


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757320020-4"

TSYVES, I.

Redoubtable foils. Rab. i sial. 39 no.7:17 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

L 17707-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/HW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3003998 S/0073/63/029/007/0755/0758

AUTHORS: Ivanova, Z. I.; Tsy*venkova, T. V.; Kovalenko, P. N. 62 61

TITLE: Spectrographic determination of zirconium from solutions during the analysis of nickel and its alloys

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 755-758

TOPIC TAGS: spectrographic analysis, zirconium, nickel, sodium, iron

ABSTRACT: A direct spectrographic method for zirconium analysis has been developed. The analysis is made from the solutions containing large amounts of nickel (140-150 mg Ni to 0.04 mg Zr). The method is sensitive to 5×10^{-5} mole/l or 0.0004%. The effect of acidity and the effect of sodium salts and iron on the determination of zirconium was investigated. It was found that best results are obtained at a pH of the solution of 1-2. The presence of sodium nitrate adds to the possibility of obtaining more reproducible results. Iron does not interfere with the determination of zirconium. This method can be applied to the analysis of solutions of zirconium salts with the introduction of nickel as an internal standard and in the analysis of Fe-Ni-Zr alloys, acid resistant and magnetic nickel and cobalt alloys after their dissolution. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

Card 1/2 Rostov-on-Don State University

TSYVIN, M.M.

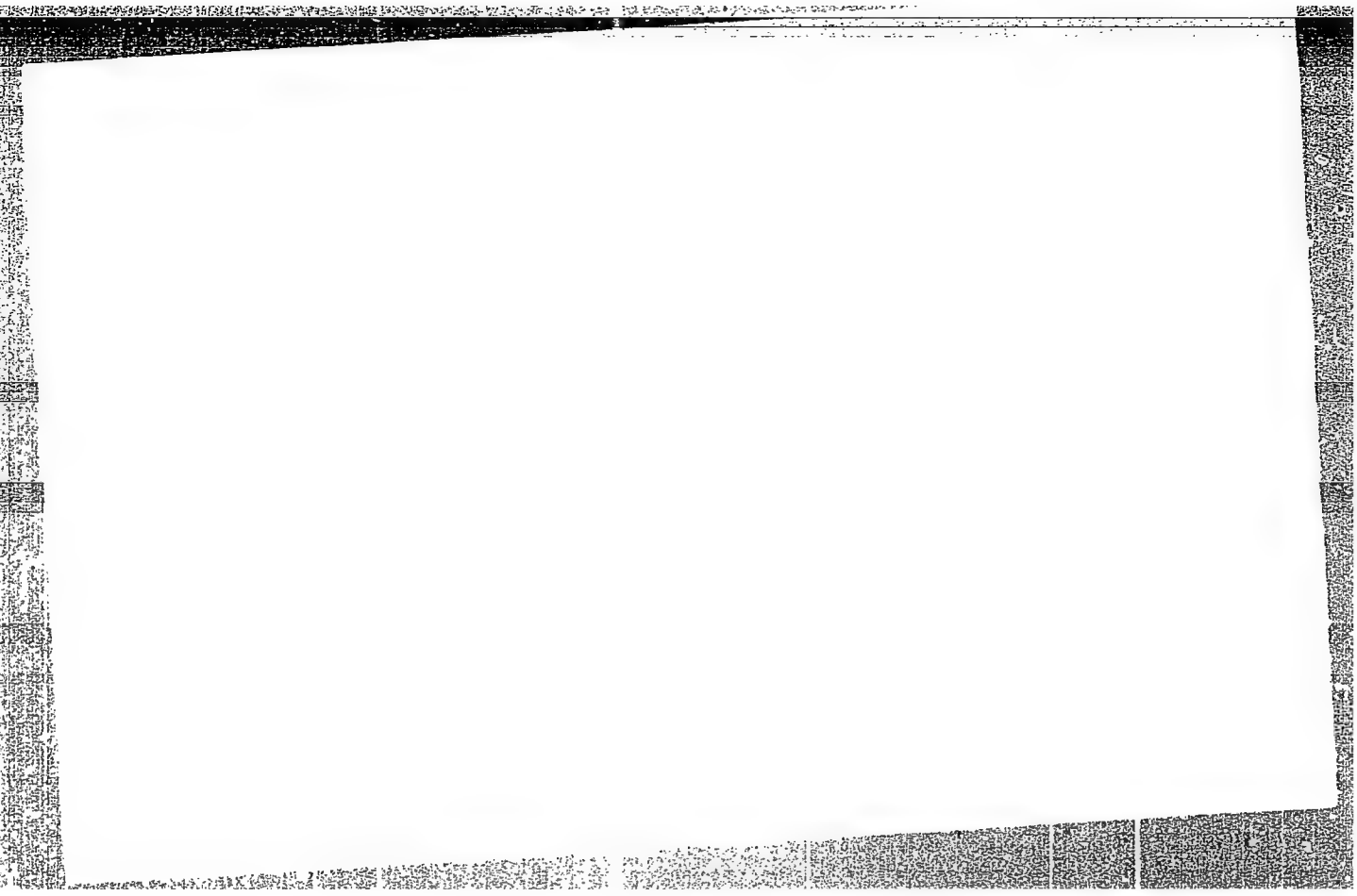
Effect of the quality of adhesive spraying on the physical and mechanical properties of particle board. Der. prom. 12 no.11:9-11 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

TSYVIN, M.O.,
A. N. PZERSKII, Russ. 54,973, May 31, 1939.

TSYV'IAN-SHALAGINOVA, D.S.

Intraorganic distribution of cancer of the breast. Vop. onk. 6 no.6:10-18 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(BREAST--CANCER)



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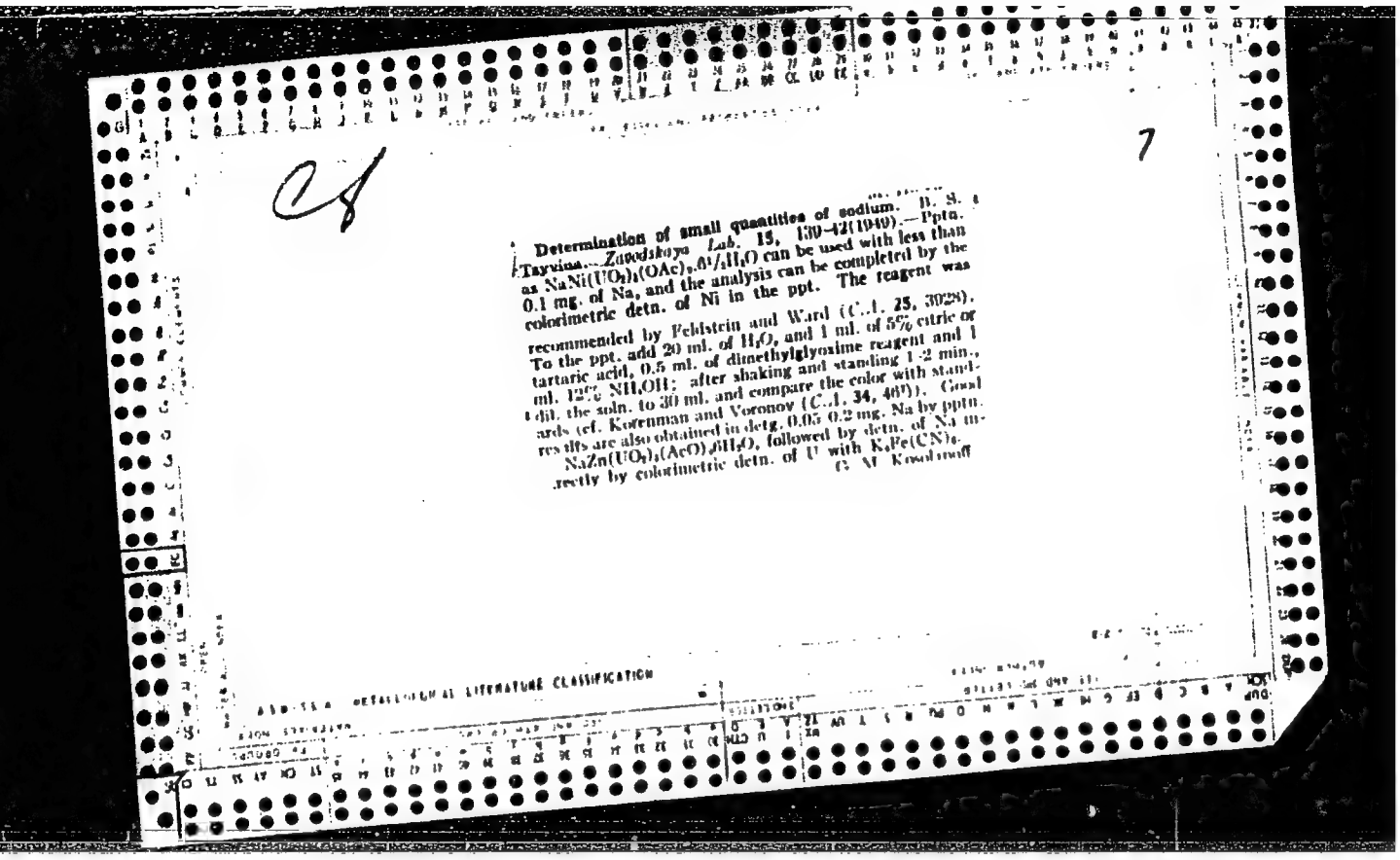
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Colorimetric determination of arsenic by the hypophosphite method. B. S. Evsyina and B. M. Dobkina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* **7**, 1116-20(1938); cf. C. A. 23, 5132. In the volumetric detn. of As by the Evans method (C. A. 23, 5132) by reduction with NaH_2PO_2 and Cu catalyst, the color sensitivity of the reaction colloidal As soln. can be increased by boiling the reaction mixt. for 2-3 min. instead of digesting it on a water bath for 0.5-1 hr. By this method 0.02 mg. As in 10 ml. soln. can be detd. colorimetrically with an accuracy equal to that of the nephelometric detn. (cf. Anal. C. A. 28, ...). NaH_2PO_2 as white Na_2SO_3 is erroneously given instead of NaH_2PO_2 in the Bougault's reagent). Arsenic is sepd. from the disturbing Mo and Hg by pptg. it with $FeCl_3$ and NH_4OH. Arsenic can be detd. in the presence of Sb and Bi by decompg. the ore sample with HCl and $KClO_3$ by the method of Fogel'son and Kalmikova (C. A. 30, 1829). Full details for detn. of As in ores and minerals are given. Fifteen references.

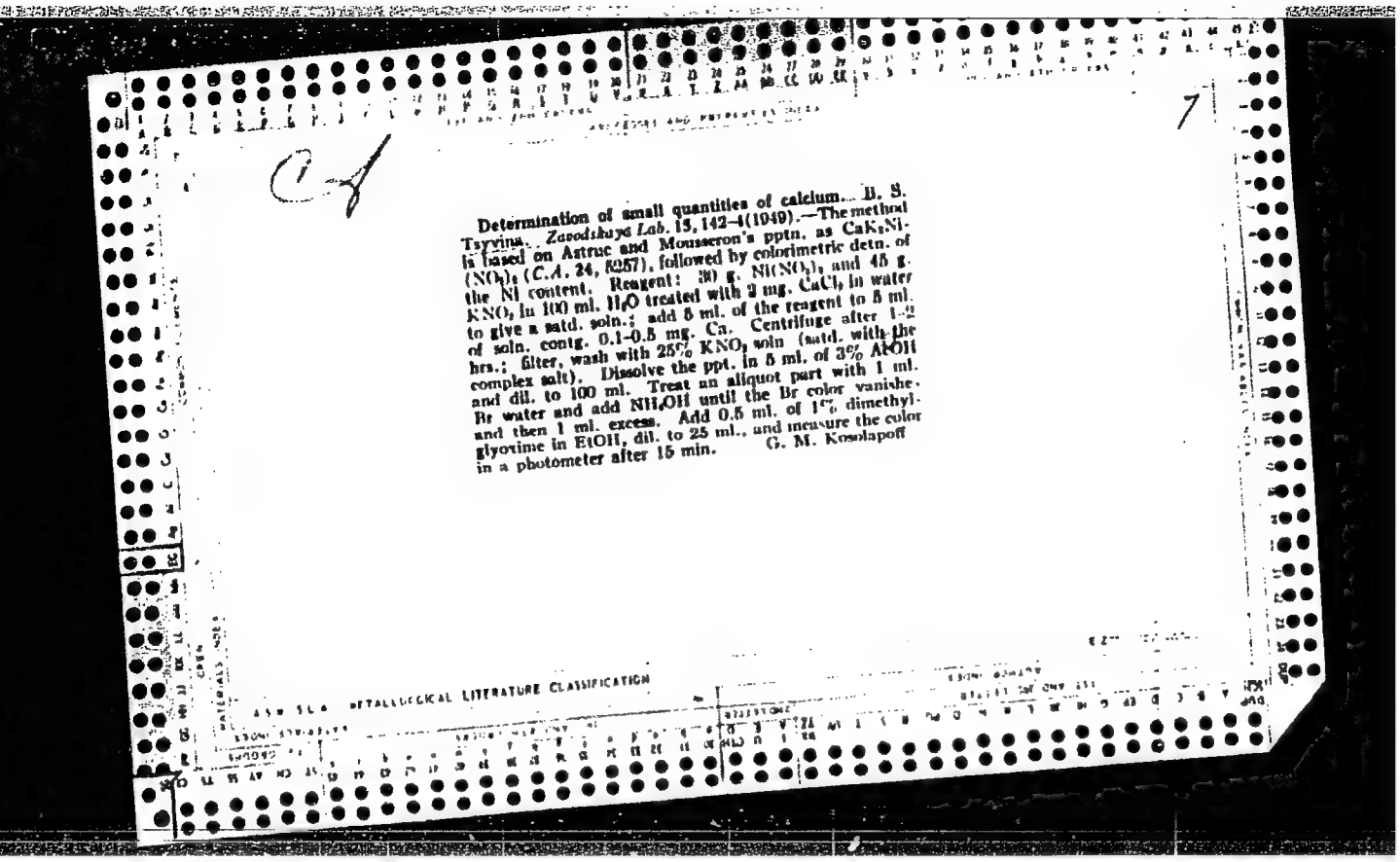
Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Determination of small quantities of sodium. D. S. Tayvina.—*Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 130–42(1949).—Pptn. as $NaNi(UO_2)_3(OAc)_9 6^1/_2H_2O$ can be used with less than 0.1 mg. of Na, and the analysis can be completed by the colorimetric detn. of Ni in the ppt. The reagent was recommended by Fehlstein and Ward (*C.A.* 25, 3028). To the ppt. add 20 ml. of H_2O, and 1 ml. of 5% citric or tartaric acid, 0.5 ml. of dimethylglyoxime reagent and 1 ml. 12% NH_4OH; after shaking and standing 1–2 min., dil. the soln. to 30 ml. and compare the color with standards (cf. Korenman and Voronov (*C.A.* 34, 46[8])). Good results are also obtained in detg. 0.05–0.2 mg. Na by pptn. $NaZn(UO_2)_3(AcO)_9 6H_2O$, followed by detn. of Na indirectly by colorimetric detn. of U with $K_4Fe(CN)_6$.

G. M. Kosolapoff

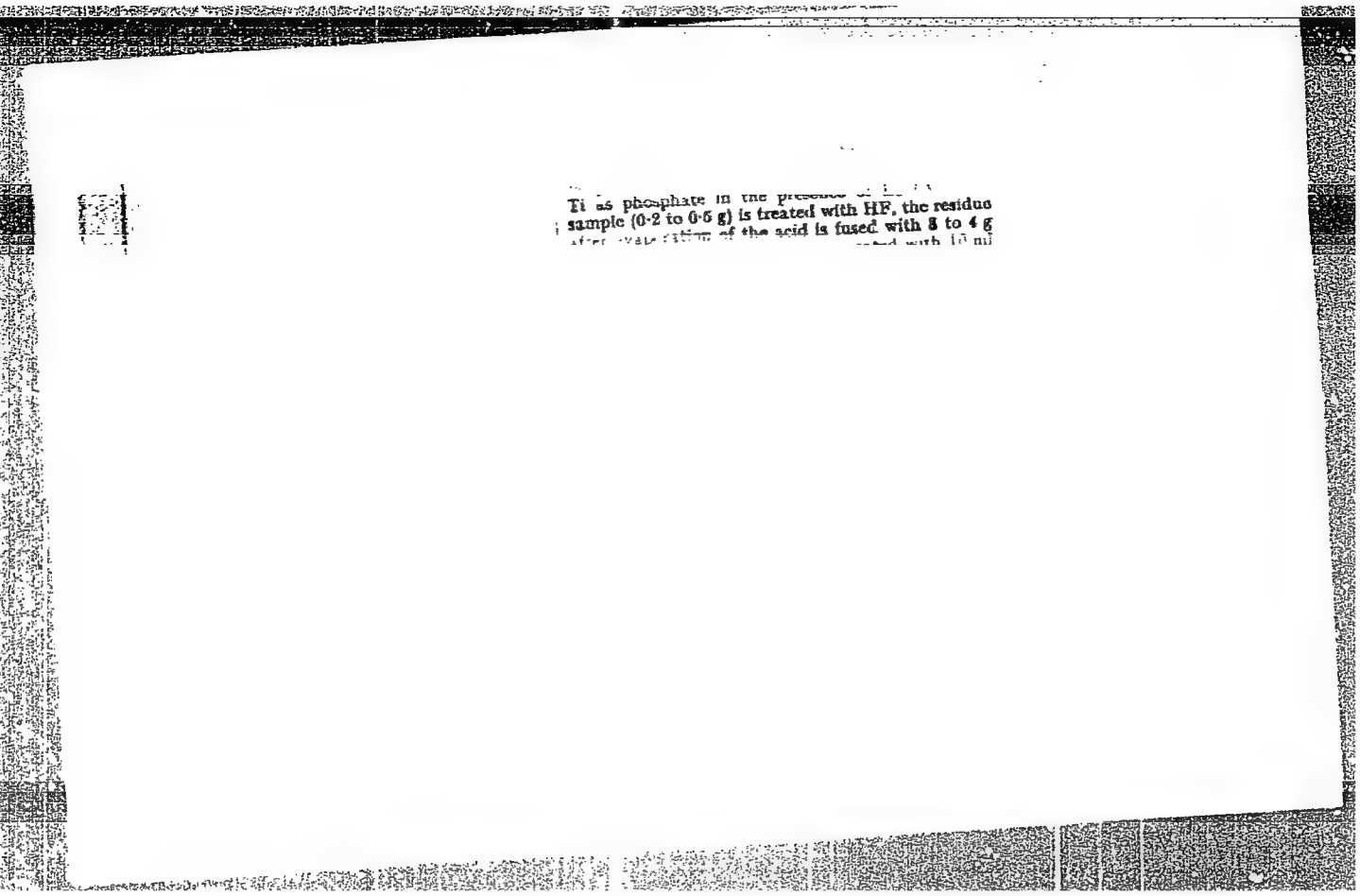


Determination of small quantities of calcium. B. S. Tsyvina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 142–4(1949).—The method is based on Astruc and Mousseron's pptn. as $CaK_2Ni(NO_2)_6$ (*C.A.* 24, 6257), followed by colorimetric detn. of the Ni content. Reagent: 30 g. $Ni(NO_3)_2$ and 45 g. KNO_2 in 100 ml. H_2O treated with 2 mg. $CaCl_2$ in water to give a satd. soln.; add 5 ml. of the reagent to 5 ml. of soln. contg. 0.1–0.5 mg. Ca. Centrifuge after 1–2 hrs.; filter, wash with 25% KNO_2 soln (satd. with the complex salt). Dissolve the ppt. in 5 ml. of 3% AcOH and dil. to 100 ml. Treat an aliquot part with 1 ml. Br water and add NH_4OH until the Br color vanishes and then 1 ml. excess. Add 0.5 ml. of 1% dimethylglyoxime in EtOH, dil. to 25 ml., and measure the color in a photometer after 15 min. G. M. Kosolapoff

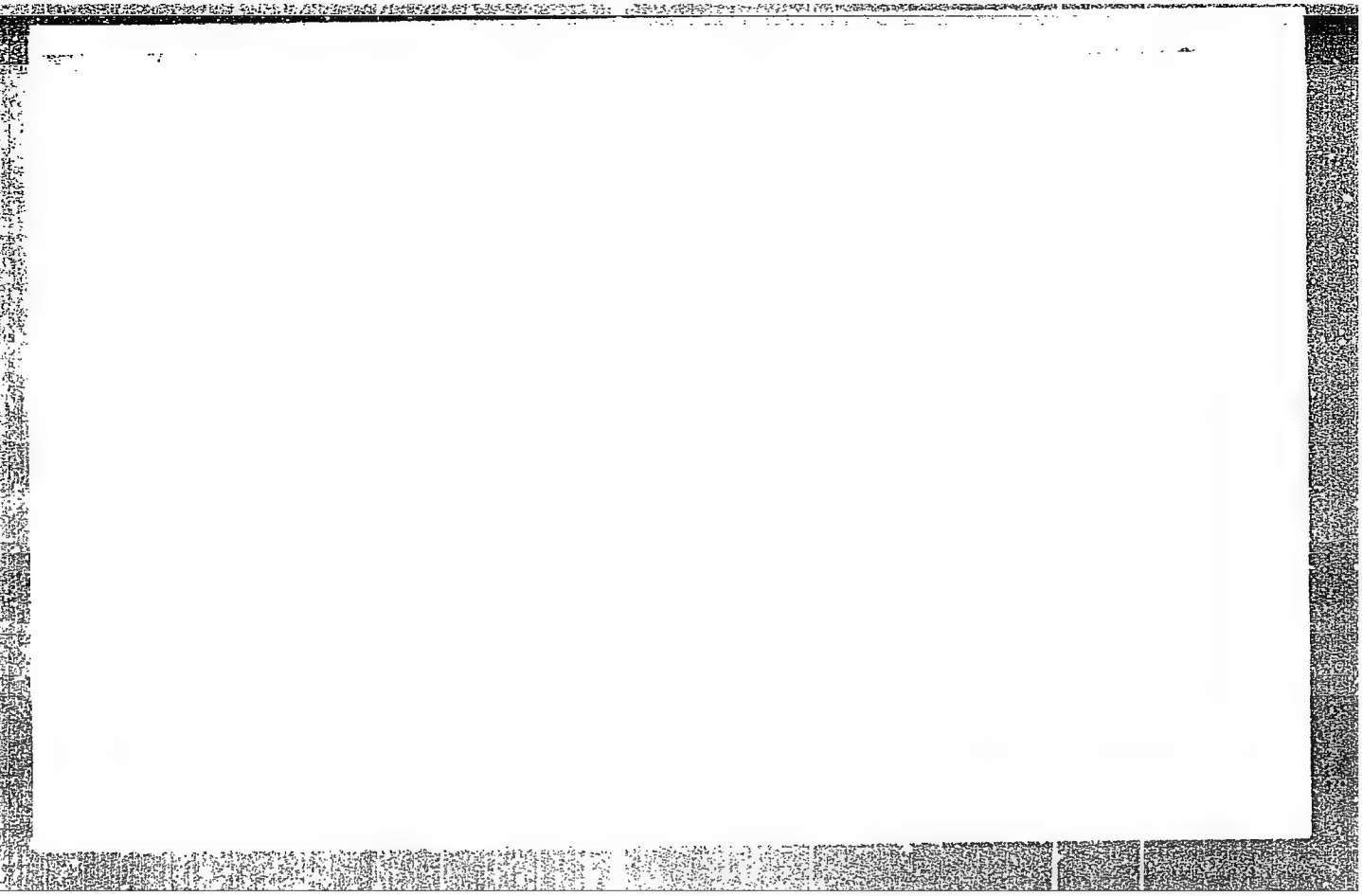
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TSYVINA, B. S.

Use of electrodialysis for determination of alkali and alkaline earth metals. B. S. Tsyvina. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim Nauk* 4(7), 274-81(1962).—Electrodialysis was used to ext. Na and Ca from insol. oxides and hydroxides with acid or amphoteric properties from weakly basic hydroxides, and from Fe cryolite. The sum of Na and Ca was detd. by alkalimetric titration. Na and Ca could be detd. separately by colorimetric methods. The electrodialyzer was of the Pauli type, 3 cylindrical 80–100 ml. glass vessels sepd. by cellophane diaphragms. Pt electrodes conducted the current from a kenotronic rectifier. The middle vessel was charged with an aq. suspension of the sample. The side vessels were filled with H_2O. Equil. was attained after 0.5 hr. and usually 3 portions of the cathode liquid were required. The sum of Na and Ca was detd. by HCl titration. For sep. detns. of Na and Ca methods were developed based on pptn. of Na as $NaNi(VO_3)_3(C_2H_3O_2)_4 \cdot nH_2O$ and Ca as $K_2CaNi(NO_2)_6$, with subsequent colorimetric detn. of Ni in these salts (*C.A.* 43, 5333*i*). Tungstic acid samples roasted at 500° required preliminary HCl treatment for quant. extn. of Na and Ca. Na was quantitatively extd. from tungstic acid, with 75–80% of the Na in the first ext., 18–20% in the second, and 5% in the third. Ca was 90% extd. from tungstic acid by 3 extns. in 1.5 hrs. From 1 g. *molybdic* acid contg. 0.01% CaO the Ca was 100% extd. by 2 extns. in 1 hr. The method was successfully used with hydroxides of *Ti*, *Ta*, *Nb*, and *Sn*. Known amts. of NaCl and $CaCl_2$ were added to $Al(OH)_3$ and quantitatively extd. The method was used for extn. of Na and Ca from $Co(OH)_2$ and $Ce(OH)_3$. With $La(OH)_3$ alone the La was extd. but with mixts. it was not extd. The method can be used for any hydroxide that ppts. at pH 7.5 or below. The method was successfully used on *Fe cryolite* which was treated first with NH_4OH. Eurilla Mayerle



Ti as phosphate in the pre
sample (0·2 to 0·5 g) is treated with HF, the residue
after evaporation of the acid is fused with 3 to 4 g
ed with 10 ml



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757320020-4"

AUTHORS: Tsyvina, B.S., Vladimirova, V.M. 32-3-9/52

TITLE: The Determination of Indium in Sphalerite Concentrates by Amperometric Titration With "Komplexon" (Opredeleniye indiya v sfaleritovykh kontsentratakh amperometricheskim titrovaniyem kompleksonom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 278-280 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In substances with a low content of indium and a multiple content of other elements, the former must be insulated before determination. In the present paper butyl acetate instead of ether for extraction from the sample dissolved in 5n hydrogen bromide is used, so that one single extraction is sufficient. Lead, molybdenum, gallium, arsenic (III), iron (III), antimony (V) are extracted at the same time; only iron, antimony and gallium disturb the investigation, and iron and antimony with thiosulfate in the presence of potassium iodide must be reduced; in this case extraction is repeated and indium is separated from the gallium extracted at the same time by an extraction with hydrochloric acid. From the solution indium is determined by the method mentioned in the title either colorimetrically or by a fluorescence method. A process of

Card 1/2

The Determination of Indium in Sphalerite Concentrates by Amperometric Titration with "Komplexon" 32-3-9/52

analysis is described in detail. There are 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Spholerites 2. Indium-Determination 3. Butyl acetate-Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/32-25-4-6/71

5(2)

AUTHORS: Tsyvina, B. S., Kon'kova, O. V.

TITLE: Determination of Aluminum in Titanium and Its Alloys Using the Ion Exchange Chromatography (Opredeleniye alyuminiya v titane i yego splavakh s primeneniyem ionoobmennoy khromatografii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 403-405 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for separating the titanium (IV) from aluminum in 0.75 n HCl on the cation exchanger KU-2. The completeness of the titanium desorption is controlled with hydrogenperoxide. The aluminum desorption is done with 3 n HCl. The method was examined with artificial mixtures having the composition of alloys (Table 1). Possibly-present nickel is removed by an extraction with chloroform from a biphthalate buffer solution (pH = 2.2) in form of the diethyldithiocarbamate. To eliminate the iron and titanium, the difference in pH was utilized in the extraction of the iron hydroxyquinolates, of the titanium in the peroxide form and of the aluminum (Refs 5,6). From analytic results of aluminum determinations in titanium alloys (Tables 2,3) it shows that 5 and 10 γ Al which were admixed to a sample with 0.002% Al can be detected. The sensitivity of the

Card 1/2

Determination of Aluminum in Titanium and Its Alloys Using the Ion Exchange Chromatography

method is indicated at 0.003%. There are 3 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkikh i malykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Rare and Trace Metals)

S/032/60/026/008/015/046/XX
B020/B052

AUTHORS: Tsyvina, B. S. and Davidovich, N. K.

TITLE: Elimination of the Effect of Molybdenum in the Photocolorimetric Determination of Rhenium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 8, pp. 930-932

TEXT: The optimum conditions of the photocolorimetric rhenium determination are defined, and the influence of molybdenum and other elements is investigated. For the separation of rhenium and molybdenum, the method by B. N. Ranskiy (Ref. 3) has frequently been applied. It is based upon the sintering of the sample by CaO in the presence of $Ca(NO_3)_2$, and the lixiviation of the sintered mass by dilute bromine water. It was found that the temperature during two- to three hour sintering must not exceed 700°C, since at higher temperatures rhenium losses of up to 30% may occur (Ref. 4). During the lixiviation of the sintered mass with water, 93-96% of rhenium dissolve, while only 0.6-1.0 mg of Mo/100 ml enter into the filtrate. Besides rhenium and molybdenum, considerable amounts of

Card 1/4

Elimination of the Effect of Molybdenum in the Photocolorimetric Determination of Rhenium

S/032/60/026/008/015/046/XX
B020/B052

sulfates are dissolved, and interfere with the rhenium determination by reaction with thiourea. An addition of $BaCl_2$ quantitatively precipitates the sulfates and reduces the molybdenum content of the solution to 200-300γ per 100 ml. By adding $BaCl_2$ to the filtrate after the separation of calciummolybdate by a CaO excess, a reduction of the Mo content to approximately 30γ, and the tungsten content to less than 3γ can be attained. This quantitative separation of molybdenum can only be attained in the presence of SO_4^{2-}, and that of tungsten only in the presence of molybdenum (Table 1). The separation of rhenium from Cd, Bi, Sb, Hg, Se, Te, and As which disturb the reaction with thiourea, is the same. By the method developed, it is possible to determine rhenium in molybdenites and their processing products according to the thiocyanate and thiourea methods. The determination of rhenium is possible in the presence of no more than 50γ of Mo. Tungsten increases the results of the Re determination by the thiocyanate method already with amounts of 2γ, while the presence of 100γ does not interfere with the thiourea method. Table 2 gives the results of rhenium determination in artificial mixtures.

Card 2/4

Elimination of the Effect of Molybdenum in the Photocolorimetric Determination of Rhenium

S/032/60/026/008/015/046/XX
B020/B052

Considerable deviations were only found with a rhenium content of 5γ which corresponds to 5.10^{-4}% if the weighed portion is 1 g. For the determination of 1.10^{-4} to 1.10^{-3}% of Re, the colorimetric thiocyanate, and for larger quantities, the thiourea methods are recommended. The results of Table 3 prove the high reproducibility of both methods. Only one sample with an Re content of n.10^{-4}% was available. 0.00012 and 0.00019% of Re were found by analyzing this sample. According to data of the VIMS, the sample contained 0.00013% of Re. The determination was carried out exclusively according to the thiocyanate method. The analysis with thiourea is described for products with a rhenium content of 0.001-0.1%. The calibration curve for the determination of rhenium from the reaction with thiourea is given (Fig.). The ФЭК-Н (FEK-N) photocolorimeter with violet filter was used. The analysis with thiocyanate for products with a rhenium content of 2.10^{-4} to 0.001% is also described. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 US.

Card 3/4

Elimination of the Effect of Molybdenum in the Photocolorimetric Determination of Rhenium

S/032/60/026/008/015/046/XX
B020/B052

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

S/032/62/028/008/002/014
B107/B180

AUTHORS: Tsyvina, B. S., and Ogareva, M. B.

TITLE: Colorimetric determination of beryllium in niobium-base alloys by Aluminon reaction

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 8, 1962, 917-919

TEXT: The optimum conditions were studied, for the colorimetric determination of 2-50 µg Be in 50 ml. The optimum pH value is 4.6-5.4; at least 2 ml 4% Aluminon solution is required. Besides this, up to 100 mg Complexone may be added without affecting the color intensity. The Complexone is used to mask foreign ions, except for niobium (see Table 1) which is kept in solution by tartaric acid. The colorimetric determination is conducted at λ = 506 mµ. The results are easily reproducible. S. I. Plyushchikova assisted in the experiments. There are 2 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: A. Mykherje, A. Dey. Chim. Analyt. 40, 8, 299 (1958).

Card 1/2

S/032/62/028/008/002/014
B107/B180

Colorimetric determination of ...

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State, Scientific Research, Design, and Planning Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Table 1: Permissible concentration of foreign elements in the colorimetric beryllium determination by Aluminon.

Element	Amount	
	with Complexone	without Compl. (Ref. 8)
Cu	1000	0
Ni	1000	40
Co	1000	90
Cd	200	6
Pb	5000	6

Element	Amount	
	with Compl.	without Compl.
Mn	500	130
Al	50	0
Fe (III)	50	0
Cr (III)	200	0
Bi	100	0
Ti	50	no data

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30(1) SOV/99-59-11-2/15

AUTHOR: Tsyvinskiy, G.V., Senior Scientific Worker

TITLE: Experience in the Performance of Levelling Work at the "Dneprovskiy" State Farm in Zaporozhskaya Oblast

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 9-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with organization and conduct of levelling work at the "Dneprovskiy" sovkhoz (state farm) in the Zaporozhskaya oblast. The "Dneprovskiy" state farm includes an area of 18,000 hectares, 6000 of which are irrigated; these latter lie within the 16,042 hectare irrigated tract in the southern Ukraine called the Kamenskiy pod. Construction of the irrigation system here was completed in 1955, without levelling. In the spring of 1957 the first specialized levelling detachment in the Ukraine was organized on the initiative of V.M. Lyakh, chief mechanic at the "Dneprovskiy" state farm, and the Kamensko-Dneprovskaya opytno-melioralivnaya stantsiya (Kamensk - Dneprovsk Experimental-Reclamation Station); by 1958 the detachment was equipped with 12 D-354 scrapers,

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2 PS-2.75 levellers and 2 graders. A.A. Kolesnikov, director of the "Dneprovskiy" state farm was instrumental in furthering levelling projects. The author notes that in June, 1957, E.L. Okulich-Kazarin, senior scientific worker of the Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut irrigatsii (SANIIRI) (Central-Asian Scientific Research Institute for Irrigation) and a specialist on land levelling, was brought to the "Dneprovskiy" state farm to oversee the first levelling work done along projects by a SANIIRI method. The method finally adopted for levelling work, based on division of the land into standard sections, was worked out by the Kamensko-Dneprovsk Experimental-Reclamation Station and used as the basis for "Instructions for Drawing up Working Projects and Performance of Levelling Work on Irrigated Lands in the Ukraine", approved by the Ministry of Agriculture of the UkrSSR and the Glavvodkhoz under the Council of Ministers of the UkrSSR.

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The author states that the methods of levelling work developed at the "Dneprovskiy" state farm are being introduced at other state farms of Zaporozhskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Krymskaya (Crimean) and Khersonskaya oblasts. Before 1958, topographical and project work was done by the "Ukrsovkhozlesproyekt" office; in 1958, the "Dneprovskiy" state farm organized its own technical group within the levelling detachment, thus lowering costs. Work of this technical group is outlined. The following members of the detachment are mentioned: A.F. Panov, leader, M.A. Sidel'nikov, K.I. Boyarshin and I.A. Rekov, master levellers, I.I. Chernyy, hydraulic engineer, and G.A. Chugay, foreman. Much of the balance of the article is devoted to outlining the organization and conduct of the levelling work itself, as well as planning. The equipment of the detachment and the use of machines (e.g. graders, scrapers) in relation to the "Kamenskiy pod" relief is also discussed. In 1958, states the author, workers of the Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya glavvodkhoza MSKh SSSR

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(Normative-Research Station of the Glavvodkhoz of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR), at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture of the UkrSSR, worked out work norms for the D-354 scraper and PS-2.75 levelling detachment of the state farm. Also treated is the cost of levelling work. The author dwells at some length on the increase in crop yield resulting from levelling of land, and compares crop yields for levelled and as yet unlevelled land. On the Kamenskiy pod tract, he asserts, levelling costs are covered in the first crop year. In addition, levelling is no less effective in conjunction with a sprinkler system; comparison is made between the fall cabbage yields on level and non-level ground, with a DDA-100M sprinkler at the "Vodyanoye" state farm. In his conclusions the author states that levelling work should be done on a project basis and with the aid of specialized levelling detachments which include technical groups; such detachments, he adds, can be set up at large state farms,

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RTSs and operational administrations. In addition, the need for introducing changes in the existing order of construction of irrigation systems is noted; canals and water as well as land readied for irrigation should be transferred to state and collective farms, and, as a rule levelling should be done simultaneously with construction of irrigation systems.

ASSOCIATION: Kamensko-Dneprovskaya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya (Kamensko-Dneprovskaya Experimental Melioration Station)

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[redacted], M.V.

Pneumomyelography in the diagnosis of secondary radicular syndromes. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. Inst. 31: 355-363 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SAMOTOKIN, B.A.; TSYVKIN, M.V. (Leningrad)

Hernia of the intervertebral disks of the thoracic region.
Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.6:45-47 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Klinika neyrokhirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

TSIVKIN, M.V.

Clinical X-ray diagnosis of secondary lumbar radicular syndromes. Vest.rent. i rad. 36 no.6:62-64 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

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(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)

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Methodology of X-ray examination of the skull in the acute phase of cerebrocranial trauma. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:61-62 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

TSYVKIN, M.V.

Pneumomyelography in neurosurgical clinical practice. Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.4:32-34 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SPINAL CORD--RADIOGRAPHY)

VAKHMYANIN, V.S., inzh.; TSYVLIN, M.M., inzh.

Semiautomatic production line for polishing radio-phonograph cases. Der.prom. 8 no.3:17-18 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Grinding and polishing)

AUTHOR: Tsyv'YAN B. SOV/4-59-1-19/42

TITLE: A House Made of Sand (Dom iz peska)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1959, Nr 1, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: White cottages have been built in the settlement of the Tallinskiy parovozoremontnyy zavod (Tallinn Locomotive Repair Plant) of a new building material -"silikal'tsit". The large "silikal'tsit" blocks are made of sand and lime - like the usual white bricks, but the sand used is put into special grinders where the outer cover of the sand grain is taken off. Simultaneously the required quantity of lime is placed into the grinder. The obtained mixture is moistened, and put into molds. The large shapes are then steamed out in special chambers. These blocks made of silikal'tsit are more durable than the white silicon bricks. The walls of the houses are made twice as thin as the brick buildings, yet it is not cold in these houses, as the blocks consist of two different sheets of silikal'-tsit. The outer one is thick and solid: the inner one is

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